

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-0014

J. Carley House

8603 Inwood Road

Baltimore, Baltimore County

1812 ca.

Private

The J. Carley House was initially constructed circa 1812 as a vernacular house that was significantly altered in the mid-19th century. The dwelling dates to an early to mid-19th century period of settlement in the vicinity of the Second District community of Randallstown. Over the course of the early 19th century, the community of Randallstown grew from the crossroads community established by John and Christopher Randall in the first half of the 18th century. The first half of the 19th century saw increased use of Liberty Road as settlements spread out in all directions from Baltimore. By 1850, Randallstown had developed into a small residential and commercial center. The town boasted roughly fifty residents, two stores, and a tavern in the small town. The 1850 county atlas appears to attribute occupancy of the the dwelling at 8603 Inwood Road appears to "J. Carley." In 1877, C.F. Smith resided in the house. The building, although significantly altered since its initial construction, remains a single-family residence.

This dwelling front south at the intersection of Inwood Road and Old Court Road. The random rubble stone foundation supports a parged stone structure. This building stands two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide with a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Only the outer two bays are visible on the façade after the mid-nineteenth century addition of a projecting two-story center bay. This center bay exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style with its pedimented gable end. The fenestration on the bay consists of two 6/6 windows on the second-story and a round eight-light window in the vinyl-sided tympanum of the gable end. The main entry, centrally placed in the added bay, has a single-leaf wood door that is paneled with eight-light sides and a multi-lead transom. The façade of the main block is pierced with three 6/6 windows. A half-hipped wrap-around porch with square columns surrounds the center bay with a wood stair leading to a second-story projection on the west side of the main block. Rising from the gable ends of the main block are two interior-end chimneys that have been parged. Projecting to the north from the main block is a two-story wood frame ell clad in asbestos shingles. A brick, exterior-end chimney projects from its gable end. A shed roof enclosed porch that is one story in height spans the rest of the main block's north elevation. Another shed roof addition projects from the west side of the ell. Three circa 1800 outbuildings that may have been used as an icehouse, springhouse, and smokehouse stand to the west of the main dwelling. The non-historic outbuildings include a circa 1960 shed and garage.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0014

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic J. Carley House (preferred)

other Robert C. Norris House

2. Location

street and number 8603 Inwood Road not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Thomas G. and Sharon A. Punte

street and number 8603 Inwood Road telephone Not Available

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21244-1102

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 12864 folio 595

city, town Towson tax map 77 tax parcel 1103 tax ID number 0214650120

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0014

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1812, this vernacular dwelling fronts south at the intersection of Inwood Road and Old Court Road. The random rubble stone foundation supports a parged stone structure. This building stands two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide with a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Only the outer two bays are visible on the façade after the mid-nineteenth century addition of a projecting two-story center bay. This center bay exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style with its pedimented gable end. The fenestration on the bay consists of two 6/6 windows on the second-story and a round eight-light window in the vinyl-sided tympanum of the gable end. The main entry, centrally placed in the added bay, has a single-leaf wood door that is paneled with eight-light sides and a multi-leaded transom. The façade of the main block is pierced with three 6/6 windows. A half-hipped wrap-around porch with square columns surrounds the center bay with a wood stair leading to a second-story projection on the west side of the main block. Rising from the gable ends of the main block are two interior-end chimneys that have been parged. Projecting to the north from the main block is a two-story wood frame ell clad in asbestos shingles. A brick, exterior-end chimney projects from its gable end. A shed roof enclosed porch that is one story in height spans the rest of the main block's north elevation. Another shed roof addition projects from the west side of the ell.

Three circa 1800 outbuildings that may have been used as an icehouse, springhouse, and smokehouse stand to the west of the main dwelling. The icehouse and springhouse are both constructed with random rubble stone and have wood frame front gable roofs. The icehouse, which may now be associated with another property, has been remodeled. The springhouse has a single-leaf vertical board door and a scroll-cut vergeboard. The smokehouse, located next to the springhouse, has a random rubble stone foundation with a wood frame structure clad in board-and-batten siding. It features a front gable roof and a single-leaf vertical board door.

Non-historic outbuildings include a circa 1960 shed and garage. The pre-fabricated metal shed has a four-leaf sliding door and front gable metal standing seam roof. The wood frame garage has asbestos shingle siding and a wood post foundation. Two pressed vertical board double-leaf doors and two sash-and-paneled single-leaf doors pierce the façade. The garage also features a metal standing seam front gable roof and a shed roof addition.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0014

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1812 ca.-present **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1812 ca., 1850 ca.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The J. Carley House was initially constructed circa 1812 as a vernacular house that was significantly altered in the mid-19th century. The dwelling dates to an early to mid-19th century period of settlement in the vicinity of the Second District community of Randallstown. Over the course of the early 19th century, the community of Randallstown grew from the crossroads community established by John and Christopher Randall in the first half of the 18th century. By the early 1800s, Soldiers Delight Road became known as Liberty Road, for it led to Libertytown in eastern Frederick County. The first half of the 19th century saw increased use of Liberty Road as settlements spread out in all directions from Baltimore.¹ By 1850, Randallstown had developed into a small residential and commercial center. The town boasted roughly fifty residents, two stores, and a tavern in the small town. The 1850 county atlas appears to attribute occupancy of the the dwelling at 8603 Inwood Road appears to "J. Carley."² In 1877, C.F. Smith resided in the house.³ The building, although significantly altered since its initial construction, remains a single-family residence.

By the late 1870s, the once modest community of Randallstown grew to nearly twice its size of thirty years earlier. The services of a post office, school, three churches, and three stores enabled the residents to maintain a certain degree of self-sufficiency. The 1877 county atlas shows hints that the community was slated for further growth. In addition to the residential and commercial structures that were located along the turnpike, there were several houses accessed by unimproved roads. As the town continued to grow, these roads would most likely be slated for improvement as the town's population increased. In 1880, Randallstown had a population of 100. The population grew by an additional 50 people over the next year. The 1915 county atlas indicates that the town's population had increased through the last twenty years of the 19th century and the first 15 of the 20th. However, the town only grew in its residential status. Randallstown did not, however, grow as a commercial center until the turn of the 20th century.⁴ Randallstown is now a suburb of the City of Baltimore.

¹ William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 28.

² J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).

³ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G.M. Hopkins, 1877)

⁴ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G.M. Hopkins, 1877); see also Thomas J. Scharf, *History of the City and County of Baltimore from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 830-831.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0014

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>2.63 Acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Unknown</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Ellicott City</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction circa 1812, the J. Carley House has been associated with the 2.63 acres of land known as tax parcel 1103 of map 77 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	May 29, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

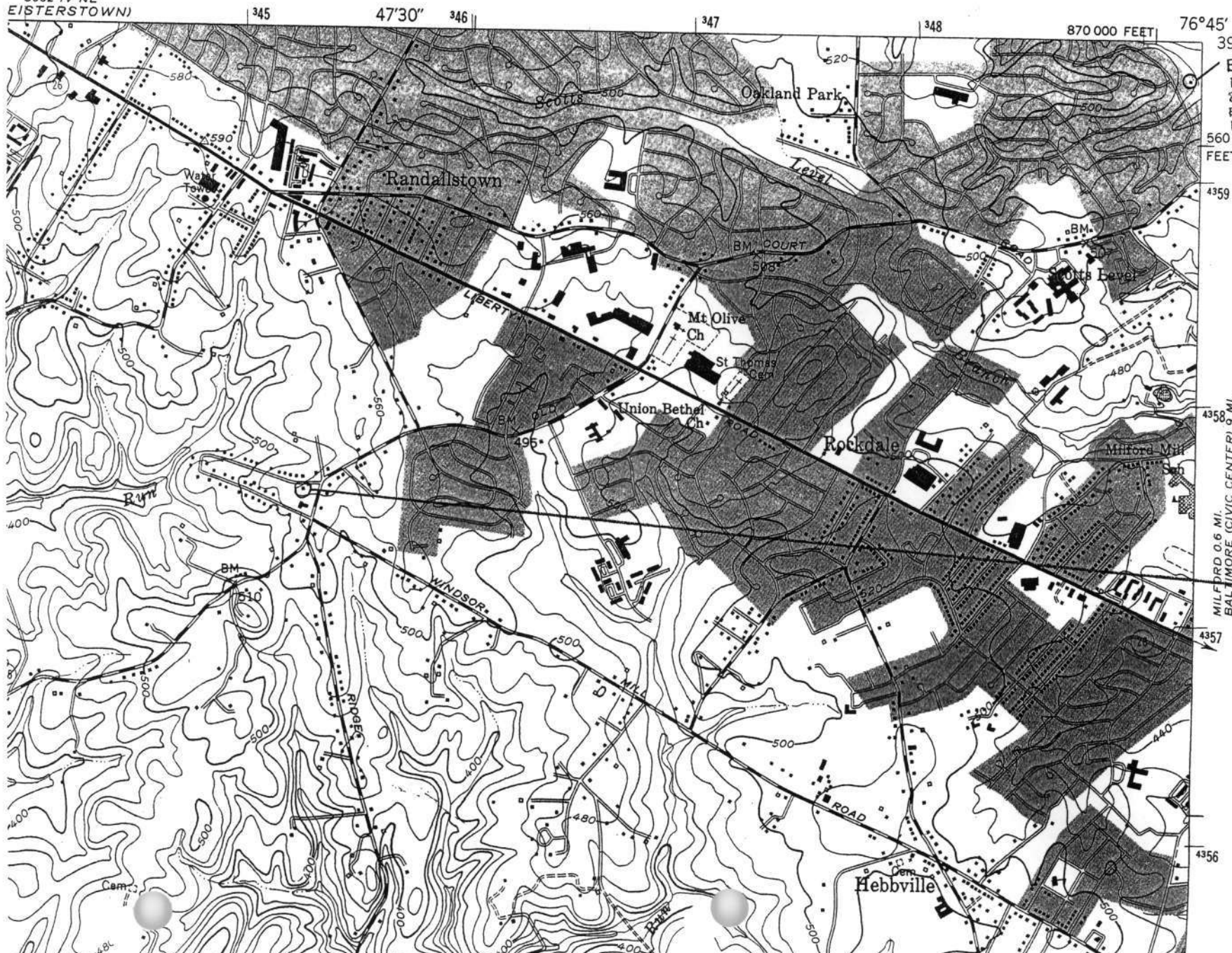
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

ELLICOTT CITY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 I NW
(COCKEYSVILLE)

5662 IV NE
(EISTERSTOWN)



39°22'30"
BA-0681
ROSLYN
8204 STREAMWOOD DR
RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY
560 000
FEET

4358
MILFDRD 0.6 MI.
BALTIMORE (CIVIC CENTER) 9 MI.

BA 0014
8603 INWOOD RD.
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY



BA-0014

8603 INWOOD ROAD

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

4/2001

MD-STATE

SW CORNER

1 of 4



BA 0014

8603 INWOOD ROAD

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERS

4/2001

MD-340

E ELEVATION

2 of 4



BA-0014

8603 INWOOD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

BALTIMORE

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD-SHPD

E ELEVATION

3 of 4



BA 0014

8603 INWOOD ROAD

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD-SHPD

OUTBUILDINGS

4 of 4

BA-14

c. 1850

Robert C. Norris House

SW corner of Old Court and Inwood Roads

Granite

The Hopkins Atlas of 1877 showed G.F. Smith as the owner, but there were prior possessors. Built of local granite and covered with rough-cast, the stone house has a large center hall, thick walls, and fireplaces in every room. The proportions suggest a Greek Revival style, but the house was probably vernacular, a five-bay house converted to a Greek Revival design. The house is 2 1/2-stories high, with a brick chimney, and a porch on the south (front) side. There is also a frame addition. In this century, it was converted into apartments. The house is set in a grove of oaks, facing a church parking lot. The owner is listed as William H. Ockenfels.

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN STREET NO. Old Court Road VICINITY Dist. II ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY BA-14	
		2. NAME Robert Norris House DATE OR PERIOD about 1850 STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <p>Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore County, indicates G. F. Smith as the owner in 1877, but probably not the original one. Granite stone from local quarries, plastered over; large center hall, fireplaces in every room, thick walls. Proportions suggest Greek Revival period. Frame addition, converted to apartments. In a grove of huge oak trees.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)			
3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER (First HABS Report) E. Frances Offutt HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY DATE OF RECORD July 29, 1965	